

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1893.

Subscription by Matt Post-Paid. DAILY. Per Henth....... 80 50 BURDAY, Per Year. 800

The Future.

State elections in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Iowa, Virginia, Massachusetts, and Missouri will take place in November. In several of these States a Governor will be voted for; in others subordipate State officials will be chosen; in still others a Legislature. Upon the result of the contests in these important States the future course of both political parties, and particularly of their representatives in Congrees, will depend. By the voting it will be shown whether public confidence in the Democracy, so broadly expressed at the election of 1892, has been increased or impaired, and whether the rebuke then administered to the Republicans for their many offences against just, judicious, and needful constitutional government, was merely a temporary manifestation of discontent, or the foreshadowing of permanent exclu-

Democratic victories in November in all the States where elections are to be held, would strengthen and sustain the party's representatives, in the course marked out for them by the National Convention, with paramount authority and explicit clearness. Democratic reverses, indicating a forfeiture of public confidence, would assist and encourage the now prostrate Republicans to greater efforts in attacking, embarrassing, and perhaps defeating that programme of sweeping internal reform in tax levying and tax gathering, to which the Democracy is unconditionally committed.

sion from the administration of affairs.

Herein is one of the great advantages of which the policy of the party may be still more clearly outlined, the fulfilment of its pledges begun, and the reasonable expectations satisfied of those who, with honest purpose and patriotic intent, supported its candidates in the hope of better things and better times financially. That done, and done before the beginning of the State contests, which will be at their height in the month of October, the Republicans will be deprived of all vestige of argument against the Democracy, for having broken faith, or being willing to break faith, with the people who elected its candidates.

An early extra session is in order.

The Plain Facts Concerning Hawaii First, the Provisional Government established by the revolution which dethroned LILIUOKALANI has lasted for five months Instead of going to pieces as soon as the American flag was lowered by Mr. BLOUNT'S orders, and the United States were withdrawn from the shore, it has grown stronger in power and firmer in recognized authority. It can be overturned only in one way; and that is through direct or indirect interference by Minister BLOUNT, he acting in accordance with a deliberate resolution on the part of Mr. CLEVELAND's Administration to crush out republican government in

these islands, and to restore the ridioulous

monarchy of which Hawaii is now rid.

The second plain fact is the strength, sincerity, and extent of the annexation sentisufficiently potent at the outset to accom plish the January revolution. Since then according to all trustworthy accounts, it steadily increased among both native and foreign-born population. There is only one persistent wit ness to the contrary, and he went out to Hawaii for the express purpose of teatifying just to that effect and to no other. The constant misstatements of Mr CHARLES NORDHOFF concerning the real condition of affairs in Hawaii have been repeatedly exposed by himself, uncon clously, as well as by others. His main purpose has been to persuade the readers of he New York Herald that, outside of a little band of adventurers, who, in a sort of fillbustering enterprise had the support of Minister STEVENS, there is in Hawaii no public opinion, worth mentioning, in favor of annexation. And yet in his last ter we find Mr. NORDHOPP inadvertently telling the truth in such passages as this: "It requires some courage here nowadays for either a white man or a native to openly express opposition to annexation. There is no hope of a peaceful settlement, he adds, "until the annexation craze gets tts quietus." With delicious unconsciousness of the significance of the admission. he goes on to complain of this state of affairs. "A worse and more unscrupulous tyranny of opinion." remarks this naive gentleman, "I have never seen anywhere." The third fact, patent and incontroverti

ble, is that, short of the restoration of monarchy by American interference, and a quasi-protectorate over restored monarch; by the great and free American republic, the logic of the situation leads to no other clusion than the ultimate annexation of Hawaii by the United States. Mr. BLOUNT's recently published instructions as Spedal Commissioner exercising paramount authority contain this important sentence "The Government will adhere to its con sistent and established policy in relation to them [the islands], and it will not acquiesce in domestic interference by other Powers." If this means anything at all, it means that under no circumstances will the United States permit any other nation to assert sovereignty in Hawaii, or to acquire a dominating political influence there, in the form of a protectorate or otherwise.

Now, there is every reason to expect that if the present Provisional Government is not meanwhile overthrown by more or less violent interference from Washington in behalf of LILIUOKALANI, it will once more propose to the President and Congress an nexation by treaty or otherwise. If that second offer is rejected, the Hawaiian Government will seek an alliance elsewhere, and no fair-minded American can blame it for so doing. But Mr. CLEVELAND is edged and on record as against allowing any foreign power to enter the islands. With a Hawaiian Government bent on annexing itself to some great country, the United States Gov-

same time warn off the rest of the world. The position is logically and politically untenable. Between the reestablishment of an absurd monarchy, therefore, set up and supported by the Democratic executive of the American Government, and an absolute protectorate, by whatever title it may be called, there is no middle course.

And such an American Protectorate, hoseever named, is ANNEXATION.

The Central Park. No highly cultivated pleasure ground that

we know of in the world is so fully and so popularly used and enjoyed as the Central Park. Children particularly, by many thousands, frequent it in every available spot on every day of the week when care and climate make it possible. There is room for all who may reach the Park, and the reason that so many can enter cheerily, with the expectation of freely enjoying all that the grounds have to offer in the way of turf and landscape, is because the gates are continually forbidden to organized bodies, like a militia regiment, which could either interfere with the public in its ordinary amusements, or offer so powerful an attraction that the natural currents of players and strollers would be changed, and people would be brought into one dense and unmanageable throng, with one impulse and one line of movement. A single moment of such an assemblage would do more harm than a year of the usual visitors; and the possibilities of injury in an enormous and compacted crowd containing many children liable to start in mass suddenly or be stampeded in terror, is as great for its members as for the Park grounds. As it is, people of all ages crowd not the walks only, but the lawns, safely and without a single restriction not required by common sense and experience. The Central Park's use is as great and admirable as its beauty; and with this in mind, it has been watched and nursed by its executive superintendents; and hitherto it has been zealously protected by its most responsible guardians, the Park Commissioners, from the intrusion of any people or performance hostile to the wise and liberal regulations which have defended and maintained it

Three days ago an attempt to bring the military into the Central Park broke upon the community like thunder from a cloudless sky. Years of persistent effort to this same end had been met with steadfast resistance by the Park Commission, so that at last a regular parade ground in Van an early extra session of Congress, at | Cortlandt Park, perfect for its purpose and beautiful in its surroundings, was supposed to have created a permanent and final defence against the old-time danger to the Central Park. Nevertheless, one of the regiments of the city brigade, all of which are equally fired with longing to tread the "Green" near Fifty-ninth street, prepared on Wednesday to invade this care fully guarded territory, and received the necessary permit. But fortunately the design was abandoned at the request of the Infanta Eulalia, before any harm had been done. No doubt what was intended was a sincere compliment to the Infanta; but it is not the least of that illustrious lady's claims upon the admiration of New York, that she declined it in a maner at once so gracious and so considerate of the local sentiment.

from its inception.

If the long-suppressed rage for military evolutions in this setting of ideal picturesqueness, wouldn't make use of an accidental triumph as a precedent, a radical change has come over human nature. It would make a most distinct precedent. more regrettable than any hurt the event could inflict upon the grounds themselves. There are other troops in the city besides the Seventh Regiment, and we trust that other considerable functions will claim attention hereafter besides the entertainment of the Spanish Princess now with us.

Even if the public, or such portion of it as could get a sight of a military display on the 'Green' should be wholly excluded, and a private parade for a single spectator should leave the Park but little injured in fact, damage, and assuredly serious and continnal damage, would remain afterward in the we have heard the last of this eccentric and vandal notion, and that this wise and necessary rule will never again be threatened with break-down by any influential agency not in touch with the ideas underlying th creation and the preservation of the Central Park.

A Reform Needed in France.

An attempt was made on Thursday by the French Chamber of Deputies to abolish one of the worst abuses connected with the existing régime, by amending the Electoral bill so as to exclude from the Chamber all salaried public officials and all clergymen. That salaried agents of the Executive have hitherto been permitted to sit in the French Legislature will astonish many Americans and Englishmen, and they may find it difficult to understand why the amendment in question should provoke a protest from Prime Minister DUPUY and should encounter, as it doubtless will, successful opposition in the Senate.

The necessity of keeping executive and legislative functions separate, if the rights of the people are to be preserved, was pro claimed in the most emphatic way by the Long Parliament through the famous "selfdenying ordinance." from whose operation CROMWELL alone was excepted. The prece dent was followed in 1791 by the French Constituent Assembly, which not only forbade its members to accept any office under the Crown, but declared them ineligible for the new Legislative Assembly, then about to be chosen. The difference between the French and the English is that the former have not been able to live up to the example set by the Constituent Assembly, whereas the latter, after a good deal of backsliding in the last century, finally reverted to the principle laid down in the Long Parliament. It has for a long time been the rule that any member of the House of Commons who accepts office under the Crown must instantly resign his seat. Equivalent precautions have been taken in our Federal Government and in most, if not in all, of our States, to prevent the Executive from exercising an undue influence over legislators by a distribution of offices among them. It is probable that we should make clergymen, as well as Federal officeholders, incligible to Congress, if in this country the clergy of all the principal denominations were paid by the State, as they are in France. We may add that to per mit officeholders to become legislators is even more unreasonable in France than it is in England, because the French Deputies and Senators are paid, whereas mem-

bers of the House of Commons are not. Of course, the power of distributing offices among members of the Chamber of Deputies has been a formidable instrument of pressure in the hands of the Ministry for the time being. It was used against the Republicans up to and during the memorable election of October, 1877, and they have mment cannot hold itself aloof and at the | wielded it in turn against the Monarchists,

pecially in the Caperate campaign of 1889 against Boulanger and his coadjutors. Now, however, a majority of the Republican Deputies themselves are resolved to deprive the Executive of this means of influence, either because they honestly regard it as a disgraceful anachronism, or ecause they do not wish President CARNOT to employ it in his own interest. Whatever may be their motives, they are entirely right in declaring that executive and legislative functions should be kept apart.

The Hoke Boom for 1893.

The Atlanta newspaper owned by the Hon. Home SMITH, printed conspicuously on Tuesday last the subjoined tribute to the true greatness of the Secretary of the Interior, with incidental remarks on the Hon. Howz as Presidential timber. The Atlanta Journal joyfully copied from the Augusta News these sentiments, and we cheerfully give them yet wider publicity:

"Secretary Farm is showing the highest patriotiam as well as the most signal ability in this department. Every day proves this, and he is a man strongly pat terned after GROVEN CLEVELAND's OWN ideal as a public servant. He dares to do right and save money for the people, and yet is doing justice to the Government and to the old veterans. Such a man is a worthy assoclate and lieuzenant of GROVER CLEVELAND, and it is this kind of statesmen of whom Presidents are made. The people from all sections are praising such a public officer, and if his enemies keep on forcing him before the public eye the people may insist on recognizing him in their own way and demand that GROVER CLEVE LAND's successor come from the South and that he be

But how about the Hon. DINK BOTTS How will he stand three years hence? When the friends of the Hon. Hoke SMITH present the name of that statesman in 1896, will they go to the Convention with the united support of the Georgia delegation? Ask not Hoke himself, but rather such leaders of public opinion as the Hon. POD DISMUKE; such men of initiative and political enterprise as the Hon. DINK BOTTS of Dahlonega. They are the gentlemen who make or unmake the HOKES.

No Authority to Borrow Gold.

In an article upon the financial outlook, which the Hon. W. BOURKE COCKRAN has contributed to the June North American Review, he makes this assertion:

"It is true that the SHREMAN law does not authorise however, empowers the Secretary of the Frenewry to horrow whatever gold may be necessary to redeem all outstandtions of these notes in circulation, and under the law they cannot be cancelled on redemption but must be nee the greenbacks must be kept in circurres gold for their redemption is necessarily continuous."

If Mr. Cockban had taken the trouble to read the Resumption act, instead of relying on the misleading construction of its provisions which has ingeniously been made current, he would have seen that it says nothing whatever about borrowing gold. It directs that resumption be made in 'coin," and authorizes the sale of bonds for "coin" and for nothing else. Any bidder for the bonds, therefore, has the right to tender silver dollars in payment for them, and the Secretary of the Treasury annot refuse to accept them.

Hurd and McKinley.

"What's the matter with FRANK HURD as the Democratic candidate for Governor?" So asks our esteemed contemporary, the Cincinnati Times-Star, and the answer which the Ohio Democrats ought to make, and Democrats not to the Buckeye manner born will make, is, nothing is alling as to the Hon. FRANK HURD's being the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. The Ohio Republicans will renominate Major Mo-KINLEY in a few days, and if the Democrats will take FRANK HURD as their candidate, there will be another chance for a stand-up fight between Unconstitutional Protection and a Tariff for Revenue only, between the Bane and the Antidote. McKinkey is the highest old constitutional protectionist in the destruction of a deliberately and rationally country, and the author of the culminating atrocity of Republican legislation, and FRANK HURD has been for years one of the frankest, squarest, and most courageous of free traders. He was a free trader when some of the most eminent of the later race of revenue reformers were still in the Egyptian darkness of protectionism, and others were in bibs; and he has never straggled out of the procession or crawled to cover. Probably he doesn't care to be Governor of Ohio, but that is a consideration not necessarily alarming to him if he should be a candidate, and surely he has not lost his relish for a fight.

HURD and McKINLEY! What a beautiful pair. Of each may be said, in Mr. GEOF-FREY CHAUCER'S Words:

"He is a versy bold and lusty chappe.

And n'is him lever nothing than a scrappe." Bring on HUBD and McKINLEY then, and have a most delectable fight!

A Puzzling Question in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia police have taken hold of a recalcitrant and seemingly anonymous criminal. He was enmeshed on Saturday last, and the VIDOCQS who have run him to earth, scarcely know what to do with him. His is a rare case; baffling all theories and confounding all precedents. This is

his pedigree on the police blotter: "Boy, four years of age, apparently, wears a blue cap, a striped waist, dark knee pants, and striped stockings. Has light hair, out short, and blue eyes. First taken to Clearfield street station; then transferred to City Hall. Befuses to give his name or to ge

The determination of the precoclous prisoner to repel the social advances of the Philadelphia authorities is what makes the case exceptional. He refuses to be merry while under duress. He refuses to laugh at local witticisms. He rejects invitations to mead and sassafras tea. He holds aloof from the harmless and beguiling gayeties of the Philadelphia police force, and, as he seems to be the first offender in this respect, the City Hall authorities do not know how to deal with him. He sternly persists

in being unsociable. The total absence of the characteristic trait of a Philadelphian under arrest, gives rise to many perplexing conjectures. Is he an hereditary criminal? Is his refusal to be jocular a part of a deep-laid scheme of youthful depravity to throw the detectives off the track of his confederates? Is he a first-degree Mugwump, who finds every existing cognomen and surname conventional and unsatisfactory? Has the boy's sense of humor been destroyed, and totally blotted out, by attendance at Phila-

It is difficult to decide. Meanwhile, the round-faced lad is an enigma to the Philadelphia authorities. They have penalties prescribed for every crime, stated remedies for every ill, and appropriate homilies for every grievance; but they know no method of dealing with the case of a youth who peremptorily refuses to be sociable.

delphia's places of amusement?

In a clash of conflicting theories, all of them entitled to respectful consideration

it is difficult at this distance to submit a definite and reasonable solution of the quandary into which the Philadelphia police are east; but a plausible explanation may be found in the method adopted by the Philadelphia newspapers to instruct their readers. These explanations lack clearness and coherence. They mislead, and the lad now in durance may be a victim of this peculiarity of the Philadelphia journals. He may have perused, believed, and attempted to follow such instruction as we find in the Public Ledger of May 30:

"READER—To reach Pine road and Pennypack Creek from Front and Berks street take Front street to York. to Kensington avenus, to Frankfort avenus, to Sustie n turnpike, taking Mill road at Bell's Corner, by Meeting Hense road to Verreeville Pine road.

What wonder that a credulous Philadelphian of four years old, following such directions, and, after wearily wandering about the town, finding himself in the Clearfield police station, should be in doubt about his own name? What wonder that he should reject proffers of blithesome sociability from official and semi-official strangers?

Why shouldn't the Seventh Regiment be seen by the Infanta in its own capacious armory? A drill there is one of the finest sights in town or country, here or anywhere.

The non-appearance in two or three morning papers yesterday of Commander DAVIS'S letter to Mrs. POTTER PALMER in regard to the Infanta's visit to the Fair affords an interesting exhibit of local journalism. The etter, a very proper one, and entirely private in its evident intent, was stolen. It was overheard by a listening stenographer, as Commander Davis dictated it to his typewriter; and seing taken down by this eavesdropper was placed, we suppose, in all the newspaper offices n town. Its nature being apparent. THE SUR refused to print it: and we tender the assurance of our distinguished consideration to such of our colleagues as treated it in the same decent manner.

HELLO! ONE STEP FURTHER.

No Income Tax Wanted, but a Direct Tax. From the St. Paul Globe,

The income tax is undemocratic; it is wrong

in its principle, and as pernicious in its effects as is the direct personal property tax of the States. It is undemocratic because it is openly and flagrantly unequal, because it recognizes and specializes a class distinction based on wealth. It is wrong in principle because it exempts property, and is a further step in the direction of complexity of tax methods when the steps should be turned toward greater simplicity, toward fewer instead of more objects on which to levy taxes. It is wrong in principle because it, like our tax personal property, will fall with full force on fixed fncomes within its limit, and will be easily evaded by those whose incomes result from business or other gains. It will add another inducement to the commission of perjury, which now rises like a moral miasma over all the States with Because no man can calculate the extent to which the inquisitorial nature and easy evasion of our personal tax law has weakened the moral sense of men it does not follow that it has not had that effect. Inevitably, the lesson that teaches a man that he is justified in swearing falsely to tax returns weakens his moral structure in other directions. An income tax shares with a customs and a personal property tax this serious and fundamental ob-The Globs believes that it is the mission of

the Democratic party to move forward, not backward nor sideways, in the matter of taxation, as in every other matter it has to deal with. It has shown that it is a progressive party, not a conservative or reactionary one; and because it has shown this it is in power It should adopt American methods of getting its revenue—as simple and direct as possibleand this is the direct tax, apportioned among citizens as their wisdom shall determine.

Real Civil Service Reform Still Rotates. WASHINGTON, June 2.—Secretary Herbert has followed the example of Mr. Caritale and Mr. Morton, and dismissed a Republican solely for political reasons. The fact that an equally well qualified Democrat wanted his place was sufficient, no civil service abstraction intervening. Secretary Herbert is no Mugwump, and to him no Mugwump need apply. Thus we have three departments solid for Democracy. The change made was in the Naval War Rec-Mr. A. Lincoln Dryden. In that bureau no Democrat now draws pay from the Government. Wherever the barnacle-protecting civil service rules do not operate to have it otherwise, such changes will be frequent. Se retar Carlisle's doctrine that to Democrats should go the offices, vitalized by that efficient public servant, Logan Carlisla, is being adopted as a good rule everywhere, despite complaints of Mugwumps here and elsewhere. Secretary Herbert has few offices within his gift, and these he has determined shall go to Democrats.

The Crusade Postponed.

From the Philadelphia Record.

An up-town minister, who saw no vacation in pros pect, announced a few nights ago that the crusad against sin would be waged with renewed vigor, and that meetings or services would be held every night for the ensuing three months. The next day a subscrip ion list was started, and after next Sunday the church will be closed while he goes on a two months' trip.

Political Notes. Water taxes remitted to charitable institutions las

Henry Campbell is the surety of Robert B. Nooney, new Commissioner of Jurors. Old Irving Hall men oth; one Chairman, the other Tressurer.

The city's gas bill last year for lighting public buildings, courts, jatis, markets, public baths, and armories mounted to \$43,000.

At last year's election Michael Redmond of Fordhan was a candidate for the office of Alderman in the Twenty-fourth ward. Through the complications of the electoral ballot law the Police Commissioners dented to him the right to have his name upon as Mcial ticket, but he ran independently, all the same and received 671 "paster" votes in a total of 4,500. Becently Mr. Redmond purchased the residence of Purroy in Fordham, and the latter, it is rumored, will locate in another Assembly district on his return from Europe. The last three months have made many political changes in the politics of the samexed district. Commissioner Heints is dead; M. P. Breen, his more or less faithful lieutenant, is holding a pesition by appointment of Tammany Hall; Mr. Purroy is about to move out of the district in which he has been for years a conspicuous figure, and Mr. Bedmond is coming forward politically.

Song of a Howling Reformer.

Before the election I was a ranter, A powerful whooper-up for free trade; I wanted the tariff busted instanter, The cruel wrong of protection stayed; A robbery of the poor and weak, I showed it up in fine elocution:

But since election I'm on the sneak. I pledged and promised before election But now I'm fuller of circumspection And I don't propose to pay my notes. He. he! My speeches were full of unction Piping hot and glistening sleek; smeshed the tariff without compunction In words; but, in fact, I'm on the sneak

What a ruction and what a rumpus How we were going to stir and hump us All for a tariff for revenue; On Tariff Robbers our brave battalions Terribic vengeance were to wreak. But the cry was a fake, for we're going to sneak.

Promises are very easy in making. Very much easier still to break; Am I to blame for people's taking That in earnest I meant for fake? indgeon-catching is easy. I knew it, he I batted my books with cheek. Destroy protection ! How not to do it Is all my study; just watch me sneak! BEGINNING CIVILIEATION.

Mow Mines Are Found and Started in the Far Northwest,

In western Washington civilization is con fined to a narrow strip along the borders of Puget Sound and to some of the best agricultural lands that lie in the large wooded plains about its southern end.

All the rest is covered with great rocks mountain ranges, cleaved by deep, dark vallers and covered up to the line of perpetual snow with heavy forests of fir and cedar. Every spring hundreds of prospectors plunge

into this wilderness on a search for gold and sliver, some on their own account, but mos of them go grub-staked by local capitalists, that is, all their expenses are paid and in return they give a half interest in whatever mines they may discover.

With a rifle, a hatchet, a hag of flour, and s

frying pan slung over his shoulder, the prospector starts on his quest. He goes as far as possible by stage or carriage, then on foot enters the forest and follows for many miles a parrow trail that winds in and out between the trunks of great trees, whose heads, reaching up hundreds of feet, shut off the sun and keep the earth in a twilight so deep that only moss and fungi can grow. At times the path skirts the side of a rushing mountain river where in every eddy are doz ens of darting trout. Then it climbs and winds high up the mountain side, grows fainter, and finally disappears, leaving the gold hunter to scramble on over fallen logs and around precipices as best he can.

When night comes he stops usually in the bottom of a valley by a stream of melted snow water, fries and cats some pancakes, cuts a great pile of fir boughs for a bed, throws himself on it and is asleep in a moment. All through the night the cold and damp from the stream and the mossy ground creep up and in the morning he is stiff and scarcely able to

He continues thus day after day, seeing only the trees near about him, and occasionally a bit of dark mountain side through a rift in their tops. Finally he has climbed high up and comes out above the forests, and sees again, for the first time in days, the full daylight. Here, high above the world on the mountain sides, he spends weeks searching for silver and gold veins and hunting goat and deer for meat. Sometimes he loses himself, his food gives out, and he starves, or by a misstep falls thousands of feet from a preci-

pice, and is dashed to pieces in the valley be-If fortunate, he locates several claims, stakes them out, finds bearings for them on the peaks about, and then, loaded with specimens, makes his way back to civilization. where his ores are assayed. He has brought the best specimens only, so they come out splendidly. People become excited, and a party, including mine speculators, goes up to see what he has found. If good, the mines are sold on the spot to speculators, who, in turn, sell to rich Eastern or English mining companies. These cut trails through the woods, send up machinery piecemeal on donkey or mule back, hire a lot of miners at \$3 a day, and the mine is started for profit or loss, according to the way the lead holds out.

THE LAW OF POKER. An Interesting Decision by Judge Charles From the Omaha World-Herald

Deadwood has had several famous Judges. none of whom enjeys wider distinction or more deserved popularity than the present incumbent of the bench of the district in which the city is located. This is Charles M. Thomas who, the Washington correspondents say, has

who, the washington correspondents say, has been premised a foreign mission by President Cleveland, to be given at an early date. It was he who loosed Mary Nevins Blains from the gailing bands that bound her to the unworthy scion of a noble sire.

Judge Thomas is a real, live Kentucky colonel. He knows a hawk from a hand saw and can tell a genuine sample of the vintage of the Cumberlands without the sid of a Government gauger. He also knows a few things about the only truly American national game.

can tell a genuine sample of the viblage of the Cumberlands without the aid of a Government gauger. He also knows a few things about the only truly American national game.

That is why his decision of a case that came before him last week is of particular importance, and will arouse national interest in his doings for a second time within a year. The case was that of a gentleman from the country who, for the sake of convenience, may be called the "sucker," who brought a party, for the sake of further convenience, called "the other fellow" before the court to decide a disputed question regarding the relative value of two poker hands. Some time preceding the trial the "sucker" had disputed "the other fellow's" claim that three hearts beat three aces. During the dispute the "other fellow's" claim that three hearts beat three aces. During the dispute the "other fellow's" hand, he released the stakes and then proceeded to call upon the Kentucky Judge in Deadwood as authority to decide the dispute. And his Honor, justly igaignant at the attempt to violate the ethics of the favorite American pastime, promptly sentenced the "other fellow" to ten years' imprisonment, during which he will probably have sufficient time to study the matter over and concede his mistake.

The decision is, indeed, an important one. The value of a poker hand should be as certain in every State in the country as the value of a \$10 bill. The American citizen should have a guarantee that he will receive full value for the cards he holds in every portion of the Union. Judge Thomas's decision is a timely one and, what is more, it is a good one. It emanates from a competent authority, and will stand the test of all the courts.

THE RUSSIAN JEWS IN POLITICS. Felix Adler's Mugwump Notion of Using Them as an Anti-Democratic Faction.

From the Post-Express. Wally Adlar spoke for an hour and a half to an audience of Bussian-American Jews on Sunday night. He said in conclusion:

Then also I would advocate a movement next win to get into office the persons who will serve the city fo its good. If the Jews would only combine politically they could control twenty thousand votes for reform. Let us try to throw the Jewish-Russian vote into the scales of political reform.

Almost invariably an orator who addresses a special class of people brings up at some such recommendation as this; and it is one of the most pernicious doctrines ever taught and put in practice in our politics. Why should the such recommendation as this; and it is one of
the most pernicious doctrines ever taught and
put in practice in our politics. Why should the
Jews combine as Jews any more than any
other class of American citizens? Of course,
it may be said that other classes combine; but
such combination is an evilthing, tending to
heterogeneous citizenship, to the strifes of
citiques, to the segregation of nationalities, to
the ereation of rival factions, in which the interests of the country and the obligation to
political principle are apt to be forgotten. Men
like Adler plead for such combinations in behalf of reform, but they become in time the
worst instruments in the hands of demagogues, to be used for the worst purposes.

Whenever and wherever this plea for class
action in politics is put forward it should not
pass without protest. When it was proposed
in the interest of native-born citizens of the
United States a generation ago it was condemned by all that was liberal and just in the
country; and American Know Nothingism
perished. Assuredly we want no foreign
Know Nothingism.

Chicago Pressed Chicken.

Dundas, May 30.—A Dundas man has for the past few weeks, it is claimed, been traveiling through the counties of Rice, Goodhue, and Pakota buying up all the caives he can for 50 cents. These caives are taken to his farm at Stanton about seven miles north of this city where they are killed, skinned, and chopped up—lights, livers, and bones—and packed into boxes and shipped to a Chicago firm. The Chicago firm puts them through some process and sells them to the World's Fair restaurants for "pressed chicken." This man has shipped large numbers of these caives.

Where Dog Catchers Use Lariate. From the Butte Daily Inter- Hountain.

Promules Bute Dady Inter Mountain.

Poundmaster Crosch and his deputies were astir early this morning. The deputies were two colored men who evidently were adepts in the business of dog catching. The way they asseed the cure was a sight worth witnessing. In most cities accopenets are employed for this purpose, but the dog catchers of flutte are graduates of the plains, and instead of the net a piece of rope is employed. Standing several yards away they defly threw the colled rope at a cur, and before the latter realized his danger he was entangled in the lariat.

Resin de Beau.

From the Chicago Mail,
GEAND RATIDS, May 301.—This city has been greatly
perturbed by the announcement that Ream A Mayingd
and the Rev Mila F Tupper, until recently peaker of
the Unitarian Church of tirand Rapids, procured a
marriage inceme in Chicago a few days ago.

Only 20 hours to the World's Fair, via New York Con

THE CASE OF CAPT. HIGGINSON.

Some Grounds for Thinking that Rie Conduct Will Not Re Judged Harshly. WASHINGTON, June 2.- The belief begins to prevail in some quarters that, although Capt.

Francis J. Higginson has been relieved from the command of the Atlanta and ordered home, yet, when his case is reviewed court of inquiry, he may be exonerated from any accusation of disrespect to the Navy au thorities, and also from any consurable lack of energy in getting away to Greytown.

It is clear enough from what is now knows to have been going on in Nicaragua, that Sac retary Herbert was entirely justified in his anxiety to get a vessel there promptly. And it may further be said that Capt. Higginson re ceived an intimation, even before the receipt of the official orders, that the Atlanta would be selected for this task, and accordingly told Admiral Gherardi that his vessel would have to be coaled. The real point in the whele matter, however, is that Capt. Higginson had no control whatever over the process of coaling and had no power to expedite it.

If he had been in a port where he himself could make the contract for coal, stipulating, for example, that unless so many tone should be ready for delivery on a certain day the contractor should pay a penalty, or, on the other hand, giving a bonus for rapidity of coaling, the matter would be quite different. But in the actual case he had no authority whatever over the coal. The supply of it was a matter belonging to the purchasing department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The actual causes of the delay in the delivery of the coal, es pecially the sinking of the leaky barge when alongside the ship, in the heavy weather, are well known and need not be reviewed: but the real point is that if it had been delivered within two hours Capt. Higginson would have had no credit for it, and if it had been delayed two weeks he would have deserved no blame One other point may here be briefly referred

to. The fact that the supply of coal had run low on the Atlanta was not to the discredit of her commanding officer. He had simply obeyed orders. She had been on constant ser vice, as the bureau authorities well knew, and her probable condition of hull and of coal sup

obeyed orders. She had been on constant sertice, as the bureau authorities well know, and
her probable condition of hull and of ceal supgly could easily be calculated by them. It was
quite evident that the Atianta would, under
ordinary circumstances, have taken her turn at
the dry dock before going off to foreign station
duty, and it was natural that this process
a should precede that of coaling.
Capt. Higginson's real mistake was in appealing to Chief Engineer Meiville in regard
to the needed spare tubes for the boilers that
were eut of action by reason of leaking. But
his error in that was not the particular kind of
mistake which has been imputed to him. His
telegram to Chief Engineer Meiville was
a worded in this way: "Please do not let the Atlanta sail without putting boiler tubes on
board; we have two boilers out of action by
leaky tubes." This was at once misinterpreted by some hostile critice as asking Commodore Meiville to use his influence to delay
the sending of the vessel to sea. But any one
who reflects on the subject will see that such
an interpretation may be quite incorrect. An
officer as familiar with the service as Capt.
Higginson would know that it was not for the
Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering to
interfere with the Secretary's plans. The true
interpretation, according to his friends, was
about like this: The Atlanta is to sail very
soon, so please don't let the spare boiler tubes
she needs arrive here only after she is off,
when they will be of no use to us.

It is thought that when such an interpretation as this last is clearly derivable from
the telegram, a court of Capt. Higginson's
brother officers may not select a different
one, implying much discourtesy as well as
some stupidity on his part. It was a very
unflucky wording of a hasty telegram, whose
sending showed his anxiety to have his ship
ready for the duty assigned to her. It
must also be noted that at the same time
he had sent an official request to the Navy
Department for spare tubes, through the
had sent a

delay the departure of the vessel rather than as a desire to hurry along the tubes, since the departure could not be delayed. Positive as-surances on this latter point from Capt. Hig-ginson himself might have an influence with

TELEPHONIC JOURNALISM.

The Alleged Editor in Buda-Post Who Spouts the News to His Subscribers, From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Buda-Pust, May 9.—The capital of Hungary, where I am now spending a few days, has distinguished liself

among the cities of the globe by establishing a tele phonic newspaper, which has now been in arts ome months, and is extending its plans and hopes. The Oriental Review of this city for April 30 gives a long account of what this novel enterprise has done an may do, which I am sure will interest my reader The whole city of 500,000 people—as large as Boston (and, I may add, quite as handsome and better served with street railways), is divided into eight sections for the purposes of this telephonic editor, and each of the sections has one conducting wire. The apparatus in and has two tubes, so that two members of the family can get the news at once. The whole cost of putting in is \$6, and each subscriber pays a rate of sixty cents

month for the special newspaper service.
The news collector does his work in the night, as elsewhere, and at 9 A. M. he takes his post in the cer tral station and begins to tell his story "in a tele-graphic style, summary and precise, avoiding every-thing superfluous." At the end of five minutes, fearing lest some of his subscribers may not have heard everything, he repeats his budget of news, word for word-mostly concerning home events and news of Hungary. At 10 o'clock he issues another oral edition. this time of foreign news. At 11 o'clock he lets a know that the Hungarian Parliament is in session, an may mention what is being debated. But word may also come of a riot, and by moon the alarmed subscriber may hear that the populace have attacked the olice and been fired upon; this. we will say, cause stocks to fall 5 per cent. Immediately the wise sub-scriber rushes to his own telephone and gives his broker an order to buy. At 2 o'clock the central edito rings furiously and reports a violent debate in Parite ment, which leads to a change of the Ministry. At 3 o'clock there is a fire in a building of which the subscriber is part owner-and so it goes on. " All this news " says my author, " is related in

porous voice, easily understood-and, as there is only one wire, the subscriber is not vexed with the hubbul of twenty voices trying to use the same wire at once Still at is a little fatiguing to get your n we in such slices instead of having it all in your hand as once. So (I continue to quote), at 0 o'clock he can take a rest(that is, the subscriber can), and madame, his wife, comes forward to hear the report of a lecture a the Academy; perhaps the repetition, with all due emphasis of a new poem. At 7 o'clock the young ladies listen to a concert through the Telephonic Guzete; they can distinguish wonderfully well the touching pathos of the violoncello, the pearly staccatos of the violin, the awast melodies of the flute, and the en-chanting voice of the prime donna." What could be nore delightful and convenient?

All this, I am assured, is daily going on in Buda-Pest. Nay more, "by the aid of a single wire of the State telegraph line, our central station has been connected simultaneously with the telephone stations of Vienna Gratz Brunn, and Trieste; and in all those cities th voice of the tentebe's editor has been heard-clear, so prous, and with every shade of intenstie

F. B. SANBORN. End of the Century.

He-Will you marry me? She Aver.

He when I she - Ne ver.

He tops nut bis arms)—My darling I she (rem sheller of above)—(In. Archibald.

ticcurity. From the Washing on Evening Star.

"Are you afraid of burgiars?" said the lady who was making a snort visit.

"hot sunce our new girl came. The policemen spends meet of his time at our house now." SUNBEAMS.

-Most of the women who go to the play in New York wear their hate during the performance, but a florion man insists that in his town the anti-hat movement really amounts to something. "A few nights ago," he says, "I counted over forly women who sat without their hats in the parquet of the Boston Theatre-just the floor alone and at a matinie in the Museum ther with bats looked as if they hat run in for a minute and couldn't stop. No woman ought to wear her has

-Unless it may be in the Chicago restaurants this summer, there is no place where one gets so little fer his money as at the buffets of some of the long-distance trains, and it is odd that no movement is made toward reform in that respect. The meals served on the dining cars are moderate in price and usually good in quality, but the buffets are maintained for the express purpose of making money. The traveller pays half a deliar for a small saccer of meat without vegetables and with three slices of bread shaved so thin that they cannot be buttered; and this refection he takes from s board with a napkin thrown over it.

—A chicken rancher fiving near Milton, Wash., was

brought to the verge of rain by great quantities of snakes that migrated to his neighborhood and swai-lowed his eggs and his young chickens. He tried map; plans designed to disperse the reptiles and save his stock and fortune, but unavailingly. A happy thought strock him two or three weeks ago, and he bought a big let of porcelain nest eggs and scattered them premiscuously over his premises. The enakes were marvellonely fooled and have been swallowing them with avidity and with fatal results ever since. It is assumed they die of indigestion, though it may be chagrin. -Shoppers who frequent lewer Putton street, Brook-

lyn, in the busy hours are familiar with a negro in a drum major's uniform of white with gold lacing and bearezin cap, who marks time with a small staff to a shrilly whistled tune. Now and then he stops and with a dancing master's bow offers a circular to some passer-by: then he performs a sort of manual of arms with his stick on the curbstone; he also folds his circulars inte darts and throws them across the street with accur-racy. He always seems to be on good terms with him-self, and people smile at him. Needless to add, he is sent out by a clothing dealer to advertise his wares. -It is irritating to Justices, policemen, and lawyers to have so much of the time of the lower courts wasted in cases that involve complaints of wives against their husbands, for the result is, almost invariably,

the forgiveness of the erring one and the Tefusal Se press a complaint. A wife will often have a brute of a husband arrested half a dozen times for beating her before she can sufficiently harden her heart to appeal against him and have him "sent up" for a couple of for when the husband goes to prison his wages stop. -A naturalist recently declared that we are wrong in ascribing unneual intelligence to animals of the ape species. "As it is the only animal with hands, it does many things by instinct and habit and necessity that

resemble the acts of human beings, and make it seem tous as if it is guided by intellect. The ape is hardly more intelligent than the dog if, indeed, he knows as much. He has a gift for imitation and a capacity for mischief, and that is the most human part of him. But the animal that really knows the most, or, is capable of being trained so as to show the most -The effect good roads have upon the social life of a community is illustrated by the conditions prevailing in the broad level area of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland, lying immediately below the foothill region that borders l'ennsylvania. The level tract is a fine farming region, inhabited by a presperous people who have dwelt long in the land. County and

State lines are disregarded in social life, and the young folks of one State thing nothing of a ten or fifteen mile drive across country to dance in the other. Every man knows not only his neighbors of the same village or county, but as well half the inhabitants of bordering counties in the other State. -It is only within a few years, one might almost say months, that the wide effect of the warm, moist Pacido winds, called chinooks, has been known in British Columble and Alasza. These winds, corresponding exsetly to those that make England a fertile country is the latitude of Labrador, keep the snow melled from the plains at the eastern base of the Sockies, and they encourage a magnificent growth of root crops, cab

bage, cata, and grass a thousand miles north of New York. Wheat does not do well and berries are small, though little attempt has been made to cultivate fruit. The winters are biting cold, but dry, and the summer, though short, is so hot that vegetation comes out of he earth with a rush.

—"Did you see that in THE SUM about the toper who found it was time to shut off drink when he saw bugs !" asked a suburban resident of an acquaintance. "Well, I saw some incipient jim-jame a few days ago. I was going down the street when a cock jumped up on a fonce begins the war and praved. At that a young man, who evidently found the walking hard, threw up both arms and beckoned me to cross the street. He was so exper about it that I did cross. Then, said he, Was so exper about is that I did cross. Then, said he, Jou see nat bietle-headed fellow stick his head ov

f-fence jes now? Jon hear what he said? He said, "George EER drunk again, an' goin' to e-stay so." B'gol, beetle-bended feller's pret' near right.' And he staggered off, waving his bands as if he was beginning to see things." -Feople who travel much about the country cannot fail to notice the improvement that is being made in rustic railroad stations. Formerly they were loitering places for village idlers, and were unclean with pipe ashes and tobacco juloe; they were illuminated with candles and small lamps, and they stood in a huddle of dust, cans, boxes, and rubbish. Now they are better built, are kept clean, and are well aired and lighted. flowers. The Baltimore and Ohio road possibly set an

example in well-duing a dozen years ago by an award

of annual prizes for the best-kept stations. Prizes for improved ple and real coffee might tone up some of the allroad dining rooms. -The one thing that saddens a traveller in the ploturesque, industrious, and altogether giorions North-wast is the reckiese destruction of forests by fire. There are hundreds, even thousands of miles of country covered with the noblest tree-growth in the world-the begins fir, with its occasional neight of 250 feet, being the most conspinuous—that have been burned off into a horrible blackened desect. The cutting of timber that it took five or the centuries to grow, might be excused, but in most instances the trees have been sacrificed to the mere carelessness of hunters and trappers, who have left fires burning on their camp tes, or to the haste of prospectors who have burned off the mountain sides that they might the more easily

liscover indications of rich mineral veins.

—The trouble over "tips" in American botals and estaurants would be largely obviated if the Europeas restaurants would be largely obviated if the European system of percentages prevailed here. No Treuchimas pays extravagantly for the excellent meals he gets in Paris, but as every Frenchman pays something the waiter issatisfied. All over Europe it is the custom to give the waiter a gratuity amounting to one-twentieth of the bill that he presents. He gets a five-cent tip for a one-dollar meal. Here a man is often expected to pay a twenty-five-cent tip for a one-dollar meal. ed to pay a twenty-five-cent tip for a seventy-fivecent meal, particularly when he gets in a summer hotel In America the tipe are large, the returns in-In Europe a small but fixed gratuity secures the best of service. The European watter is not paid by the landlord. He often pays for his place,

—The recent announcement that a shot-proof unform had been put to a successful test in Europe, and that it might be adopted by some of the contiarmies, recalls the advertisements that appeared in American papers during the war, of steel culrases, to be worn beneath the coat in battle. It is known that few of the Federal officers did wear those pieces of mail, but their use was never general and the man who owned one never said anything about it. Metal ses not enter into the shot-proof uniform. It is made of a hempen coth, compacted and toughened b hydraulic pressure. Possibly it might prevent a bullet, at long range, from entering the body of its wearer, ut the blow over the heart might be almost as

serious as if it were to out its way into the dash.

There is a soliestor of artistic odds and ends in New York who has many treasures that make him the envy of his acquaintances. There are Venetian glasses bronzes. Ivories, porcelains, rugs, quaint musical in-straments, engravings, atone carvings, jeweiry, and goodness knows what all besides. One of his friends, knowing that his meeme was not axcessive, asked him where he found such things. "In the pawnshope." he answered. "There are no other bargains in town such as you can get there. To be sure, there's an awful lot of trash, but you're certain to find some things worth having in aimost every one of them. We won't say how they got there; we only know that they are there. Pricest Well fairly high on the tickets but my dear boy, don't dream of paying a pawatroker what he asks for anything."

-A new enterprise of some account is tooming up. It is the farming out of gailroad damage suit. Three years ago the officers of one of the trunk lines avect & firm of lawyers what sum they would take to defend the road in all suits arising from death, accident, and destruction of property, and may the damage of date of loss. The lawyers named a figure, and have due relieved the officers of all anxiety and writinally, of responsibility. Their undertaking like insurance is omewhat speculative, but they have killed so make suits in the courts and have compr made a large profit. Other roads have tolowed soil within a year or so, and now several firms of lawyers are devoting themselves to this work. A read that hardly includes 300 miles of track is uniperstood to pay \$65,000 a year as an insurance against hamage suits.

Fashions on the Congo.

"They say hospekirts are coming bac"Well. I gless they are about as cost as any skirt we could wear."

Asthmatic troubles pleuring pains and indamed threats are overcome and bealed by Dr. D. Jayne a have pectorant—for fifty years an approved stand-by tor all coughs and solds—ada,